BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY *THOMAS J. PETRIKIN.*

Vol. VII. *WEDNESDAY, December* 10. 1823. *No.* 2.

GEO. HENNING, HATTER.

Respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has again commenced the

HATTING BUSINESS,

in Bellefonte, in a shop adjoining the house formerly occupied by Charles Huston Esq.; where he intends to keep a general assortment of Water Proof and Common Stiffened Hats, which may be had on moderate terms by whole sale or retail. He flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction, as he has been lately to the city, and has procured good stuffs Country lamb wool will be taken in at his shop for trade.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, the following lands, situate in the county of Clearfield: A valuable farm containing

300

acres, on which are erected a good

DWELLING HOUSE

and a new

LOG BARN,

with about fifty acres cleared, seven of which are meadow, and much more can be made with little expense a thriving APPLE orchard, a number of PEACH and other fruit trees

ALSO,

A handsome FARM, adjoining the above, containing

200

acres Improvements, a log dwelling house and barn, out houses, and about seventy or eighty acres cleared; sixteen of which are meadow—a bearing APPLE and PEACH orchard besides a variety of other fruit trees

ALSO,

a tract of land adjoining the last mentioned, containing about

200 acres,

with small improvements, but elegant land, and easily cleared;

ALSO,

in that neighborhood, two tracts of unimproved land, containing

2000 acres,

the quality of which, comparatively is the best in that county.

These lands possess advantages, which many in that country are deprived of. They are situated three or four miles from the Susquehanna River; four or five from the mouth of Anderson's creek; and from a mile to a mile and a half from the turnpike, leading from Erie through Bellefonte. The State road from Huntingdon intersects this turnpike, and passes the houses of the improved tracts Persons wishing to erect water works of any description, will find these lands in every respect well calculated for that purpose; the seats on two of the tracts, one improved, are considered the best in that part of the county, well supplied by nature immediately about them, with valuable sawing timber, such as pine, cherry, oak, &c. which if converted into boards and scantling, and sent down the Susquehannah, would realize to the owner a handsome profit. The land is generally timbered with oak, hickory, &c

The price will be very moderate, for the improved, by paying half in cash, and the remainder in equal payments. The unimproved, by paying part in hand, and the remainder by installments, the subscriber will sell much lower, than any that has heretofore, or that now is, offered in that or any adjacent county; say, from $1, 50 to $2, 00 per acre, according to the payments. For further information, enquire of the subscriber, living in Cambria county, William F. Boone, Bellefonte, or Samuel Johnston, near the premises.

JOSEPH BOONE.

Cambria county, June 16. 1823.

N. B. There is also a large body of land, some thousand acres, near the above described, most of which is first rate land, and which the subscriber will sell at a moderate rate J. B.

ELIJAH REEVES,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

Informs the citizens of Centre county, that he carries on the above business in all its various branches, in the Borough of Bellefonte, next door to the office of the "PATRIOT," where he will thankfully receive all orders in his line of business. He will work on the most reasonable terms for cash or countty produce An apprentice to the above business will be taken, if application be made soon.

GEO. ROTHROCK,

Saddler and Harness Maker,

Informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the borough of Bellefonte, in the upper end of the house lately occupied by John M'Kee as a Tavern. His work shall be finished in the best manner, and disposed of on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

NOTICE.

The subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have now in complete operation the

CARDING MACHINE

formerly owned by Rankin & Steel. The rolls shall be made in the best manner and on the shortest notice. They also have in complete opperation a

Cotton Machinery;

where yarn of any quality may be procured, suitable to the accommodation of every person wishing to purchase. They also have a number of looms for the purpose of weaving, suitable to all kinds of country work. They respectfully invite those who have heretofore patronised them to continue to do so; and all those who are favorable to domestic manufactures are most respec fully solicited to extend their patronage. Work shall be done with dispatch and on the most reasonable terms.

LAMBERT & BROTHERS.

NOTICE.

The subscriber purchased from *John Rowe*, a tract of land in Halfmoon township, Centre county, part of the consideration whereof he paid, and gave his notes payable in shoes for the balance, viz. One for $174 17 cents dated 22nd February 1823, payable 1st July 1823, on which has been paid $122; another for a like sum, of the same date, payable 1st of July 1824; another for a like sum of the same date, payable 1st July 1825 As a difficulty has arisen as to the title of Mr. Rowe, I hereby forwarn all persons not to take an assignment on these notes as I will not pay them until the title is perfected.

WILLIAM LIGHTY.

Halfmoon, September 6, 1823.

BENJAMIN SNYDER,

Informs the public and his friends that he has rented, and has in complete operation,

SMITH'S MILLS,

near to and adjoining the Borough of Bellefonte. Those who may favor him with their custom may rest assured that their work shall be done in the best manner, and with despatch. He pledges himself to give general satisfaction; and solicits a share of the public patronage.

10 Dollars REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Monday the 6th inst. an indented apprentice to the Boot & Shoe making named

Joseph Hamilton,

about 19 years old, 5 feet four or five inches high, dark hair and dark complexion. He had on when he went away a bottle green cloth coat, about half worn, blue jacket, Nankeen Pantaloons, and new shoes. It is supposed he has gone towards Sunbury or Bellefonte. Any person apprehending the above boy and delivering him to the subscriber in Lewistown, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges paid.

HENRY BUTLER.

October 21.

NOTICE.

All persons are cautioned not to take an assignment on a note of mine in the hands of Peter Goff, for twenty dollars, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law, being obtained from me in a fraudulent manner.

JOSEPH CRANDLE.

Clearfield county, Oct. 14th 1823.

STRAY.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Spring township on the 14th instant, a

Black Steer

branded on the horn O E. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

DANIEL BILLEW.

Nov. 17 3np

A Bargain to Be had.

To be sold at private sale, a tract of land situate in Halfmoon township, containing 106 acres, eighty of which are in a high state of cultivation, with about ten acres of first rate meadow, and 200 bearing Appletrees. The buildings are a large square log house and bank barn. Also a tract of timber land of eighty acres lying contiguous For terms apply to

Jacob Koffman.

Halfmoon, Nov. 13, 1823 3untl 3np

S. W. Hull,

Saddler

Intending to leave Bellefonte, on or about the first of January, most respectfully solicits payment from those indebted to him.

Bellefonte, Nov. 17, 1823.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS LOST,

A small BLACK POCKET BOOK, somewhere near William Packer's house, in Clearfield county, on the 1st. of this month, containing sixteen dollars in money—one ten dollar note, and two three's, banks not recollected—two promisory notes or bonds on Wm. Lighty, for the sum of $174 each, and upwards; with other papers of no importance to any person but the subscriber. The above reward will be given to any person who will restore said pocket book to the subscriber, with the money and papers contained therein. Any person finding the same, will please to deposit it with William, or Job Packer, Jr. living on the turnpike road, in said county.

JOHN ROW.

Lamar township, Centre county, } November 10th. 1823. }

STRAY OXEN.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living at Rock Iron Works, Centre County, some time during the summer, six or eight Oxen and young Steers, branded with a small brand on the horns thus "P. B." Any person giving information where they can be had willbethankfully rewarded, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

PHILIP BENNER.

Oct. 3. 1823.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, living in Potter township, Centre county an indented apprentice to the shoemaking trade, named

JOHN LONG,

aged about 20 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark hair, fair complexion, and had on when he went away, a wool hat a dark roundabout and brown hollan pantaloons. The above reward will be give, but no thanks, to any person who will apprehend said runaway All persons are also warned not to trust or harbor said runaway on account of the subscriber.

JOSHUA WAY.

Potter township, Oct'r 1, 1823.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, an Apprentice to the CABINET MAKING business, a boy from 14 to 16 years old, whose character as to sobriety and industry can be well recommended. Apply to the subscriber, living in Philipsburg

JOHN B. MEEK.

WAITE'S OFFICE

In the Second Class,

Pennsylvania State Lottery,

which was recently completed in Philadelphia, all the following prizes, comprising nearly the whole scheme, have been paid—All the Capitals, viz.

15,000 Dollars, 8,000 Dollars, 5000 Dollars, 2,000 Dollars 2,000 Dollars 3 of $1000, 10 of $500, 14 of $100 and nearly all the Prizes of $6, amounting to

75000 Dollars.

CAPITAL PRIZES in the THIRD CLASS PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOTTERY,

G. W. WAITE, MANAGER, for which the Cash will be immediately advanced when drawn.

2 of	$6,000
2	2,000
2	1,500
4	1,000
10	200
12	100

Besides numerous Prizes of $50, *and smaller Prizes.*

Every Number will be Drawn from the wheel.

This Lottery contains only 5972 numbers, and those who purchase two tickets of the same number, may draw any two of the above capitals, and the holder of ten tickets, which will cost only $60, may draw the handsome sum of

$23 000

The drawing will be announced in a few days.

Whole Tickets only	$6 00
Halves	3 00
Quarters	1 50
Eighths	75

For theabove Rich Prizes apply immediately at

WAITE'S

OLD ESTABLISHED AND FORTUNATE OFFICE.

South-West Corner of Chesnut and Third streets, Philadelphia,

Who sold and paid all the prizes in the former classes of the Pennsylvania State Lottery, and who sold and paid prizes amounting to upwards of

SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,

Being the largest amount of prizes ever sold or paid by any other Broker in America. Almost all kinds of Bank Notes bought on the lowest terms.

☞ Orders inclosing the Cash will be promptly attended to, and all Lottery information given gratis.

PROCLAMATION.

Notice is Hereby Given

THAT a court of Common Pleas, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Orphan's court, in and for the county of Clearfield will be held at the house of *John Kerr*, Potter township, Centre county, on the first Monday of January next, to elect

ONE PRESIDENT,
TWELVE MANAGERS, &
ONE TREASURER,

to conduct the affairs of the company for one years.

FORSTER MILIKEN, *Treas'r.*

November 27th 1823.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

WHICH WILL BE CAREFULLY REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY AT THIS OFFICE.

United States Branches,	¼ ct. dis.
Boston,	1 do
New-Hampshire,	2 do
Connecticut,	1 do
New-York City banks	par
New-York country notes	1 to 2
New-Jersey.	
Trenton,	1 dis
Mount Holly,	par
Cumberland,	do
Newark,	do
Brunswick Bank,	do
Sussex Bank,	do
State Bank at Trenton,	do
At Elizabethtown	do
At Morristown	do
At Patterson	do
At Brunswick	do
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia notes,	par
Germantown	do
Easton Bank,	do
Camden	do
Chester county Bank,	do
West Chester	do
Montgomery county Bank,	do
Northampton Bank,	do
Lancaster Bank,	do
Harrisburg Bank	do
Farmers bk. of Reading,	do.
BANK NOTES AT A DISCOUNT.	
Far. Bank Bucks co.	1
Carlisle Bank,	1½
New Hope Bridge,	1
Bank at Milton,	15
Chambersburg,	1½
York Bank,	1½
Gettysburg,	1
Swatara Bank,	1
Pittsburg Notes,	1
Centre Bank	6
Columbia bridge com.	2
Greensburg	8

of Clearfield, on Monday the 15th day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, of which the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables within said county will take notice, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done; and all suitors, jurors and witnesses are also requested to be and attend at said court, and not depart without leave.

Given under my hand at Clearfield this twenty first day of November A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

GREENWOOD BELL, *Sh'ff.*

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A tract of land containing

118

acres, situate in Lamar township Centre county, adjoining the Washington Furnace lands, and others; late the estate of Charles Bennet, deceased. If the above land is not sold on the 25th of December instant, it will be rented. For terms apply to

JAMES BROWN,
DAVID WATSON,
Executors.

Lamar township, Dec'r 3d 1823 3ts

NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CENTRE AND KISHACOQUILLIS ROAD COMPANY,

ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED,

That an election will be held at the house of *John Kerr*, Potter township, Centre county, on the first Monday of January next, to elect

ONE PRESIDENT,
TWELVE MANAGERS, &
ONE TREASURER,

to conduct the affairs of the company for one years.

FORSTER MILIKEN, *Treas'r.*

November 27th 1823.

Hiesters Message

THE PATRIOT

Not for himself, but for his country."

WEDNESDAY, December 10

We have the pleasure of presenting the PATRIOT to our readers this week on a superior quality of paper to that which it has been formerly published. Owing to the scarcity of Paper Mills in the Western and interior parts of this state; the great distance to them; and their badness; the editors of newspapers published in this section of the state, have been heretofore subject to many, and almost insurmountable difficulties. We are however, happy in having it in our power to say, that as respects ourselves, these difficulties have been in some measure obviated. Mr. Thomas Wallace, of Birmingham, Huntingdon county, has lately erected a new paper mill, from which we expect to be regularly supplied with good printing paper. We have it in contemplation, if enabled so to do, to renew our type in the course of the ensuing year.

MURDER.

A woman named ANN PHILIPS a resident of Rush township, in this county, was committed to prison on Saturday the 6th instant, on a charge of having murdered her INFANT CHILD We have not learned the particulars of this transaction; nor do we feel disposed to give them at present were we enabled so to do. The law considers every person innocent until they are proven guilty.

Proceedings
Of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

IN SENATE.

Senate met at 2 o'clock, P. M.

William Marks, jr. was unanimously elected speaker, who on taking the chair delivered the following speech:

GENTLEMEN: For the confidence you have been pleased to repose in me, in selecting me as the presiding officer of the Senate, I return my sincere acknowledgments. In the discharge of the duties you have been pleased to assign to me, I promise a strict adherence to the established rules and order of this body. If I at any time should err in their just construction, your indulgence will impute the same to the errors of judgment and not to wilful dereliction of duty I also rely with confidence on a continuation of that friendly aid and assistance that has been heretofore manifested towards me when I have had the honor to officiate in the same situation.

GENERAL BARNARD, then administered the oath to the Speaker

The new members were then sworn—the hour of meeting was fixed at 11 o'clock—the old rules were then adopted till new ones shall be made. A resolution was then adopted, to elect clerks, &c. on Friday next.

Mr. D. Mann offered a resolution, to appoint standing committees on accounts, Claims, Judiciary System, Militia System, Banks, Education, Roads, Bridges, and Inland navigation, Agriculture, and Manufactures, Election Districts, and to compare and present bills.

Mr. Smith and Mr Brewster were appointed a committee to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate was organized.

A resolution was passed to supply each member with two daily news papers, or the amount thereof, and the Senate adjourned.

December 3d, 1823.

Mr Coleman of Lancaster took his seat. Petitions were presented.

By Mr Groves, from the Bank of Germantown.

By Mr Emlen, from the Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank, for renewal of charters.

By Mr J. K. Mann, from John Davis, praying to be appointed Doorkeeper.

Messrs. Smith and M'Ilwain were appointed a committee to inform the Governor that the General Assembly was organized.

On motion of Mr Groves, an item of unfinished business, relative to tax on real estate in Philadelphia City and county, was referred to Messrs. Groves, Bernard and Emlen.

A resolution was offered by Messrs Barnard and D. Mann, that the clerk pay the postage on letters received by members.

Mr Conyngham offered the following resolution, which was seconded by by Mr. Harrison:

WHEREAS manufactures have been established in Pennsylvania, by the counterpoising, patriotic and laudible spirit of individuals and companies, and as congress can alone apply the remedy—and as their encouragement would facilitate the employment of the indigent, and afford a market for the surplus produce of the farmer, and it being the interest of Pennsylvania that domestic manufactures should be cherished and nourished,

Therefore,

Be it Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, that the senators of this state in the Senate of the United States, be, and they are hereby instructed; and the representatives of this state in congress, be, and they are hereby requested to advocate, support and procure the adoption of any measures having a tendency to increase, foster and protect the manufacturing establishments of Pennsylvania.

Be it further resolved, That the Governor be and is hereby requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution, to each of our senators and representatives in Congress. Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Tuesday December 2.

The House met at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr Ogle and Mr Todd the election returns were read; and on calling over the names, it appeared that 93 members were present.

On motion of Mr Ogle and Mr Todd the House went into the election of Speaker. The clerks officiated as tellers.

From the result it appeared, that

Joseph Lawrence had	43
Wm. Lehman	19
R. Smith	16
J. Holgate,	7
J. Reynolds,	2
J. Cassat,	1

So that it appeared that Joseph Lawrence had a majority of three votes over all the other candidates.

The clerks announced that the agreed in their tallies, and that Mr Lawrence was elected.

Whereupon he took the chair and delivered the following address:

GENTLEMEN: For the renewed expression of your confidence, in electing me as your presiding officer, I return my grateful acknowledgements.

In entering upon the duties of my station, it affords me pleasure to find myself associated with many with whom I had the honor to serve on former occasions, as well as those whose talents and experience in the general and state governments, will render eminently useful in this body.

Satisfied that a disposition prevails among my fellow members to observe and preserve order, it is fondly anticipated that but few occasions will occur which may render it necessary to enforce rigidly, those rules by which we are to be governed, a duty at all times disagreeable to the speaker as well as the members.

In the discharge of my duty, it will be my constant aim to merit a continuance of the confidence with which I am honored.

Mr Lawrence then called on the house to name the member to administer the oath. The house referred it to the speaker, who named Mr. Holgate. The oath was admidistered in due form, by Mr Holgate; after which the necessary qualifications were administered by the speaker.

On motion of Mr Wise, a resolution was adopted, authorising each member to subscribe for two daily newspapers for the session, or the amount thereof to be paid by the clerk.

On motion of Mr Norbury, a committee was appointed to inform Senate, that the House of Representatives was organized. Committee, Mr. Norbury, Mr Hutter.

On motion of Mr R. Smith, the hour of meeting was fixed at 10 o'clock, each day, till otherwise ordered. The House adjourned.

Wednesday December 3d.

Mr Shearer presented the petition and documents of Andrew Krewson, of Philadelphia county, a soldier of the revolutionary war, for relief, and moved that it be referred to a special committee.

Mr Ogle supported the motion. He said it appeared to be a claim of an individual for services; and who had a claim for immediate relief; he was for referring his case to special committee, who would give him his bread in due season.

Mr. Holgate opposed a special reference, on the ground that a committee on claims would be appointed, to whom all petitions of a similar nature would be referred.

Mr Shearer supported his motion, on the grounds that he was better acquainted with the petitioner than any committee that should be appointed by the House could be—He had been acquainted with him from his infancy and as the claim of the petitioner is of a peculiar nature, he hoped the favor of referring the petition to the committee on claims, in the usual way.

Mr Ogle moved that a committee on claims be appointed.

Mr Sterigere said he had a resolution prepared, for the appointment of standing committees, on Ways and Means, Judiciary System, Claims, Agriculture, Education, Domestic Manufacture, to compare bills and present them, Accounts, Vice and Immorality, Militia System, and Election Districts.

Adjourned,

Thursday, December 4.

At 12 o'clock Governor Hiester sent in the following

MESSAGE.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN addressing you, fellow citizens, on the present occasion, I derive peculiar satisfaction from the opportunity it affords of congratulating you on the numerous blessings with which we continue to be so highly favored by a beneficent Providence. As citizens of the United States, we can with pleasure and feelings of national pride, contemplate the growing prosperity of the country under the administration of the general government. Fortunate in its exterior relations, enjoying peace and cultivating a friendly intercourse with the governments of other nations, we view with satisfaction the zeal with which it is also engaged in the prosecution of measures wisely adapted to cement the union of the various members composing the confederacy, to promote the harmony of the people in the different states, and to afford security against the apprehension of any future dangers from foreign aggressions, Neither as citizens of Pennsylvania, have we any just cause to be discontented with our situation; on the contrary, the returning health of our citizens in those districts lately affected with disease; the satisfaction of the people in the enjoyment of their rights, and their peaceable acquiescence in the administration of laws emanating from their own will; the success attending their enterprise in prosecuting various branches of useful industry; and, the abundant productions of the soil, which, for the last season have exceeded the experience of any former period; are circumstances eminently calculated to distinguish the goodness of that Being from whose favor they flow, and to call on us for an expression of the profound gratitude we owe for his bounty.

Since the adjournment of the last Legislature, the duties specially entrusted to the Executive, have received due and punctual attention. The loans negociated with the Bank of Pennsylvania, in the year 1818, have been renewed as they severally became due, agreeably to the provisions of the act of the thirty-first March last; and under the power vested in the governor by that act, two loans have been obtained from the Bank of Philadelphia, each for fifty thousand dollars, dated respectfully on the second of June and tenth of October, at an interest of five per cent per annum, and reimbursable in one year; these being the terms prescribed in the law, and in accordance with the provisions of the charter of that institution.

The commissioners appointed by law for fixing a scite for the seat of justice in Perry county, were notified of a time and place of meeting, and a report, signed by a majority of them is filed in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, copies of which will be delivered with this communication. I have also directed you to be furnished with copies of such papers from the executive authority of other states, as appear to require any agency on the part of the legislature. The present state of the militia, the arsenals and the public arms, will be submitted in the annual report of the adjutant general; and the progress made in the construction of the Union Canal, in the erection of the penitentiaries at Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and the improvement in the navigation of the rivers, will be exhibited in the reports which the laws require to be made by the managers and commissioners of these several establishments.

The acts of those who have preceded us in the business of the legislation, have left little remaining to complete our system of laws on general principles; but, the constant and rapid increase of population, the continual mutation to which all human affairs are subject, and the daily accession of knowledge gained by experience, render it necessary occasionally to review in detail, many of the acts that have been passed on general subjects, and conform their provisions to such alterations as a change of circumstances may have rendered necessary. Of the acts of this description, I would respectfully recommend to your providing for the support and maintenance of the poor; to the construction of artificial or turnpike roads; and to these I might add the several acts composing our present system of education; but that subject has been so often submitted to the legislature in executive communications, and so specially pressed on their attention by the constitution, that it will naturally present itself to your view, and I should consider it an unjustifiable trespass on the time and patience of the enlightened assembly I now address, to ask their attention to any arguments in proof of the position, that to promote knowledge among the people, and inculcate virtue, the natural offspring of information, is the proper and most efficient course for giving stability and securing permanency to our republican system of government.

A revision of the laws respecting the general elections, appears to have become necessary for the purpose of ascertaining, whether by their present provisions, every citizen entitled to vote, is fully protected in the free exercise of his elective franchise. It has been represented as a subject of complaint, that some persons possessing all other requisite qualifications have been deprived of their votes, by their names being, either accidentally, or through design, omitted in the assessment of taxes. The duration of time necessary to constitute a residence to entitle a qualified elector to vote at any particular district, has been so much disputed and so differently decided, at different times and places, that a legislative provision to settle the question would have a happy influence, not only in the relief it would afford to the judges, but also in preventing the excitement of angry passions, intemperate debate, and unnecessary delay. And it would certainly be an important amendment, as it would essentially contribute to the obtaining a fair expression of the public will, if a provision could be adopted, by which our fellow citizens might be secured against the deceptions of designing individuals, to which they are exposed at elections in the exercise of their invaluable privilege of voting.

As connected with this subject, I would submit also the propriety of so amending an act passed on the 24th of March, 1817, entitled "An act to prevent wagering and betting on elections," as to render its provisions more competent to the object contemplated by its passage. Experience has proved that in its present form it is but a dead letter. The practice of betting, instead of diminishing, appears to have increased. The design of the original law being, as stated in its preamble, to prevent immortality and corruption, every effort so to amend as to render it efficacious in producing that important end, will receive the approbation of all, who consider the purity of elections as essential to the preservation of our liberties and republican institutions.

Most of the roads and bridges for which appropriations have been made by the state, are now reported to be completed, and the remainder expected to be finished in the course of the ensuing season. The large capitol the state has invested in these establishments, requires the adoption of more efficient measures than are now provided by law, for keeping the roads in repair and securing to government that portion of interest to which it is entitled by the amount of its subscription. A provision to secure these objects appears to be rendered peculiarly necessary by the consideration, that some of the roads have been principally, if not exclusively, made by the money appropriated by the state.

Sympathy will naturally invite the attention of the Legislature to that unfortunate class of people, who, through misfortune, being unable to provide for themselves, are compelled by necessity to depend for support on public bounty. The experience now had may, on a general revision of the different acts on this subject, lead to some useful amendments; and for the purpose of obtaining information as a foundation for farther improvement, I would respectfully suggest the propriety of its being made the duty of the directors of the almshouse in Philadelphia, and of the several poor houses in the state, annually to submit to the legislature, a statement exhibiting the number of paupers, and the average expense of their maintenance, in their respective institutions. If a similar statement could be obtained from the township overseers in those counties where there are no poor houses. It would be an important addition to the stock of knowledge necessary to the formation of a more perfect system. To aid your present deliberations on this interesting subject, I have directed you to be furnished with copies of communications from the directors of several poor houses, in reply to sundry from a sister state.

The approaching election of president and vice president will take place on the first Wednesday of December, 1824, agreeably to the constitution of the United States, and the acts of Congress; each state appointing, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in Congress. By an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed on the second of February, 1802, directing the manner, times and places, of holding elections for electors of president and vice president of the United States, it is enacted, that every citizen qualified to vote for members of the general assembly, shall vote for the whole number of electors; and by the third section of the act it is farther enacted, that the electors, who shall be chosen as aforesaid, shall meet at the seat of government, of the state, at 12 o'clock, on the day which is, or may be directed by the congress of the United States, and then and there perform the duties enjoined on them by the constitution and laws of the United States. Now it so happens that the day appointed by congress for the election of President and Vice President, takes place at a time when the legislature of this state is in session; and, as it is essential to the union and harmony of the states, and the liberties of the people, that the election of these high officers should be conducted in as pure and perfect a manner as possible, every vigilance and caution should be observed, not only to preserve its purity, but to avoid even the appearance of extrinsic influence, arising from executive or legislative interference, or from any other source Governed by these impressions, I have thought it my duty to notice the subject at this time, and with the single view of suggesting the propriety of altering the existing law of this state, so far as respects the place of meeting of the electors, changing it from the seat of government to some other convenient place. No objection to the proposed alteration can arise, it is presumed, from a contingent necessity of filling up vacancies, should any occur. As the electors are a special body of representatives chosen immediately by the people themselves, for the temporary sole purpose of electing these officers, they will be fully competent to the task of performing the duty of filling vacancies, and be equally capable with the Legislature, of representing and executing the views of their common constituents in relation to this matter.

Among the various topics of public importance recommended to the legislature in former communications submitted to their consideration, there are several not yet acted on, and to which I would again respectfully invite your attention, particularly an alteration of the militia system, so as to render it less inconvenient to individuals and less burdensome to the public, by dispensing with one of the days of training, and diminishing the expense, to which in its present form it subjects the treasury; the repeal or modification of the act imposing a duty on the retailers of foreign merchandise; the enforcing a more prompt and strict accountability of all officers and agents entrusted with the receipt and expenditure of public money; the annual examination of the monied concerns of the treasury; and the more early promulgation of the laws.

Avoiding unnecessary expenses, regulating expenditures by the amount of income; creating no debts beyond a reasonable prospect of means to ensure payment; graduating salaries and fees according to the nature of the services to be performed; and guarding against such excess as might tend to excite an inordinate thirst for office, are important duties devolving on legislatures in the administration of the fiscal concerns of governments, more especially of republics. The reduction of salaries that took place during the session of 1820 and 1821, in conformity with there maxims of political economy, has furnished practical evidence of its utility, in the annual saving of several thousand dollars to aid the treasury in meeting its engagements; and the benificial effects of the act regulating fees are still more sensibly felt by the people, in the relief it has afforded from the oppressive costs to which they had been exposed by the law, as it stood prior to the adoption of that measure. It will rest with the legislature to decide, whether, in any of the cases of costs or salaries, the public would be promoted by a still farther retrenchment. So far as applications for office may be considered a safe criterion by which to judge of their emoluments, we have abundant evidence, that the standard at which they are now fixed is not too low.

From the statement of the finances

and his estimate of the probable receipts at the treasury, and demands on the same for ordinary purposes, during the ensuing year, copies of which are herewith transmitted, it appears tha the receipts after paying the ordinary expences of government and the interest of loans during the present financial year, leaves a surplus of upwards of fifty thousand dollars; and agreeably to his estimate for the ensuing year, ending on the 30th of November, 1824, the receipts will be sufficient to discharge the demands for like objects and leave a surplus of more than seven thousand dollars.

It is universally admitted that public prosperity is essentially promoted by the improvement of roads and rivers. Whilst the application of national or state resources to these objects facilitates intercourse, and relieves the farmer and manufacturer from the burthen of expensive transportation, it strengthens the ties of union, and binds communities together, by lasting cement of mutual interest. Pennsylvania has not been remiss in her attention to this subject. With a liberality highly honorable, her legislature has, at different times, appropriated large sums of money in aid of turnpikes, bridges and other improvements. The whole sum thus appropriated from the year 1806, to the period when I entered upon the duties of the executive office amounted to $2,423,287, of which there was paid during the same period, $1,960,208, leaving a ballance due on the 30 of November, 1820, of $463,079.

To meet the appropriations made by the legislature during the time mentioned, recourse was had to loans, of which there remained also unpaid on the thirtieth of November, 1820, the sum of 430,000 dollars, making the aggregate amount of debt at that period, 945'079 dollars.

In prosecuting this system of improvement, patronized by the Legislature, the stock of several of the companies proved inadequate to the expense of completing the roads which they had commenced, and some of them had contracted large debts which they were unable to pay. As therefore, in their unfinished state, roads and improvements were comparatively useless, and justice required that the labourer who had faithfully fulfilled his part of the contract, should be compensated for his services, it was deemed expedient to make additional approprtations; for these and other improvements, considered by the legislature of sufficient importance to be provided for, 805,680 dollars were granted by an act passed on the 26th of March 1821, entitled 'An act for the improvement of the state,"

The ordinary revenue being insufficient to meet the demands arising from the system of improvements which the representatives of the people thus thought proper to authorise, it became necessary to devise additional means; and as the policy of disposing of part of the bank stock or other stocks of the Commonwealth was doubted, the executive was directed to borrow one million of dollars, at an interest not exceeding five per cent These facts shew that Pennsylvania has not been unmindful of improvements. Whilst, however, as one of her citizens, I feel a becoming pride in the consciousness that she has not been tardy in the career of enterprize, it would be unjust to arrogate any merit to myself, or claim a share of the praise which is due to others. The system of improvement, now nearly completed, commenced with my predecessors. The first act by which roads and bridges received the sanction of the state, and the aid of its funds; was passed on the 17th of March 1806. That act was followed up by others prior to my time; and although appropriations were made by the act of 1821, for improving the navigation of various creeks and rivers, as well as opening and improving roads other than turnpikes, yet nearly half the million loan was necessary to discharge debts contracted prior to the year 1820, leaving out of view the amount of loans obtained during the same period, which still remains unpaid.

Since the date of the law for the improvement of the state, passed in March 1821, $256,289 have been granted by different acts of the legislature, for the use of various literary and benevolent institutions, and for the encouragement and promotion of sundry improvements, exclusive of 50,000 dollars granted by an act of the last session, for improving the navigation of the Susquehanna from the town of Columbia to the Maryland line, payable by instalments not exceeding $10,000 in one year. And within the same period $228,709 have been paid in discharge of these several grants, exclusive of $7000 which the commissioners for clearing the Susquehanna have received at different times, on account of their first instalment; agreeably to the terms of the appointments, and by which the appropriations were made.

These objects of improvement being nearly all completed, and the appropriations paid as far as they have become due, the ordinary revenue, with a proper regard to economy, the credit of the state and its abundant resources and means judiciously applied, and prudently managed, with the aid of wise regulations and salutary laws will, it is confidently expected, unless some unforeseen exigency occurs, be fully adequate to meet the public expenditures of the commonwealth, extinguish its existing debts within a reasonable period of time, and supercede the necessity of resorting to taxation, or imposing any new or additional burdens on the people.

And now, gentlemen, you will permit me in the conclusion to bid you a last and affectionate farewell. In retiring from the station I at present occupy, I carry with me the conciousness of having discharged the various duties committed to my trust, with true devotion to the interest of my country, and according to the best of the abilities with which I have been endowed by providence. Anxious for the maintenance of harmony and friendly intercourse with the other branches of government, it was matter of serious regret to me, that my judgment led to conclusions differing from those entertained by the legislature, relative to certain measures in which I was called to exercise the constitutional power, vested in the executive, of approving or or returning with objections. Impressed, as I am with a sense of human fallibility, I will not pretend to say that my opinions, on these occasions, may not have been in error; but I can truly say, that they were the result of deliberate reflection formed agreeable to what I conceived to be the true construction of the constitution, and the best interests of our constituents.

Having been for nearly fifty years occasionally engaged in various highly responsible stations in the service of my country, having witnessed its progress from colonial vassalage to independence and sovereignty, it is with the most sincere pleasure, that on quiting the theatre of public action, I can congratulate you and our fellow citizens at large, on the propitious situation in which it is now placed. And I avail myself of the occasion it affords of repeating my Fervent prayers to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, under whose superintending influence it has attained its present eminence, that he may continue to cherish it with his fostering care, preserving its citizens in the free enjoyment of their just rights and republican institutions' until all earthly governmnet shall be terminated by the consumation of time.

JOSEPH HIESTER.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER TO THE EDITORS OF THE PENN. INTEL. DATED,

Washington, December 1, 1823.

Congress met this day, and on the *first vote* Mr. CLAY had 189 and Mr. BARBOUR, the late speaker, 42 votes.

PENNSYLVANIA INTELLIGENCER,

Legislative Reports.

This paper will report the proceedings of the legislature, as usual.

The terms of subscription will be the same as heretofore.

For the session only,	$1 50
For 6 months, session included,	2 00
For the year,	3 00

No doubt the proceedings this session will be unusually interesting. The matters that are expected to come before the legislature are very important. The most prominent of these will be the renewal of the *bank charters*; the *free road* question; appropriations to various objects of improvement; among which will probably be the Potomac and Ohio canal. There will be, we are happy to say, much *talent* and *experience*, in the legislature; and we have no doubt that every public question will receive a due share of *attention, deliberation* and *discussion*.

We shall endeavor to keep our readers apprized of the progress of business—giving a general epitome of the arguments, on public questions, & some of the speeches, at length.

Such as wish to avail themselves of the whole history of the proceedings, had better send their names early:

Good opportunities will be afforded by the members to make applications

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NEW STORE.

CAMBRIDGE & PETRIKIN,

Inform the public, that they have just received, and now offer for sale, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce, an elegant assortment of

NEW GOODS,

consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, &c.

Their store is on the north-west corner of the Diamond, and the same lately occupied by Messrs. *Hammond & Page.*

Bellefonte, Dec'r 9th, 1823.

FOR SALE
Or Rent.

The subscriber being desirous of retiring to private life, offers for sale or rent, that well known

TAVERN STAND

in which he now keeps tavern, in the Borough of Bellefonte. Their are on the premises, an elegant

STONE HOUSE,

together with a large and commodious Stable. He will also sell or rent

NINE OUT-LOTS,

adjoining the Borough of Bellefonte. Any person desirous of commencing tavern keeping, will find it greatly to his advantage to purchase or rent the above premises. Possession will be given on the 1st of April next. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in the Borough of Bellefonte, at the Sign "Captain Lawrence."

JOSEPH UPDEGRAFF.

Bellefonte, Dec'r 4th, 1823.

Militia Notice.

The Field Officers of the 111th Regiment, P. M. will hold a Court of Appeal for the 1st Battalion of said Regiment, on the 24th day of this present month, at the house of James Brown, Innkeeper, Lamar township, Centre county; and for the 2nd Battalion of said Regiment, on the 26th day of this instant, at the house of John Rankin, Innkeeper, in the Borough of Bellefonte, for the purpose of exonerating the collectors of Militia Fines for said Battalions, from any fines, which, in their opinion, it is impracticable for them to collect, or which ought not to have been imposed.

THO. HORREL, *Brig. Ins.* 1st *Brig*, 10 *Div, P. M.*

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

By order of the Orphans Court of Centre County,

WILL BE EXPOSED TO

PUBLIC VENDUE

ON THE PREMISES,

on Tuesday the 30th day of December next, a certain tract of land, containing

60 ACRES,

or thereabouts, with a log dwelling house, barn, and smith shop, and about 30 acres cleared, situate in Haines township, in the County of Centre, aforesaid. It being the real estate that was of George Zubler, late of said township, deceased TERMS of sale, one half in hand, and the remainder in two annual payments Due attendance will be given by Michael Mosser and George Peters, administrators.

BY THE COURT,

Certified by

F. B. SMITH, *C. O. C.*

A STRAY.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in Spring township, Centre County, some time in June last,

A Red Heifer,

with a white spot on her shoulder, between one and two years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of as the law directs.

HENRY SWARTZ.

December 4, 1823.

HARRISBURG CHRONICLE,
LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS

The proceedings of the Legislature of Pennsylvania will be reported for the Chronicle at the ensuing session, as they have been for several years past, briefly, faithfully, and impartially. The Chronicle will be issued twice a week, at $1 50 the session, to be paid in advance.

It has not been the practice of the editor of this paper to make extensive promises with regard to any of his undertakings, and he does not intend to enter upon it now. The size of this sheet, and the necessity that exists of devoting a part of it to adveritsements, are of themselves bars to the publication of every thing that is said and done in the legislative body.—All, therefore, that we wish to be expected of us, is what we know we have the ability to perform, and that is to furnish a brief sketch of the origin, progress and termination of all matters agitated, with a condensed view of the arguments advanced upon subjects of a general nature, and occasionally, what we conceive to be, the best of the arguments at length. The re-chartering of the Banks, the Ways and Means, the Free Road, &c. are topics that will claim much of the attention of the Legislature, and of the people, and of the proceedings upon them our patrons shall have early and accurate advice.

November 13, 1823.

Daring Robbery.

$500
REWARD.

On the morning of the 5th of November instant, *Robert Miller* on his return from Kentucky, was ROBBED on the Turnpike Road, two miles above the turnpike gate at Blair's Gap, of the sum of

5,300 Dollars.

The robbery was committed by two men dressed in *Blue* Clothes; one of them about five feet nine inches high, sandy complexion, very light beard, and without whiskers.

The other somewhat larger, with a black beard, & large black whiskers, shaved to a point on the chin. The money was in notes on various banks, viz: United States Bank, 100ds 50's 20's, 10's and 5's—Virginia notes, as near as he can recollect, four of $100 each, two of which had been cut, and one of them pasted with wafers; also some 30's and tens on the same bank: some Pennsylvania notes, amongst which were one $50 on the Bank of Pennsylvania, and one $50 on the Schuylkill Bank, at Philadelphia, and about $300 in 5 & 10 dollar notes on the Auburn Bank of New York.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the villains, or either of them, and the recovery of the money, or half that sum for either.

VALENTINES & THOMAS.

Bellefonte Iron Works, Centre County, Pa. Nov. 7th, 1823.

N. B. The Editors of the Harrisburg Chronicle, Lancaster Gazette, & the United States Gazette will please give the above three insertions, and forward their bills to the subscribers.

V. & T.

A Stray.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Boggs township, Centre county, on the 10th of October last,

A Red Steer,

with some white on his back, supposed to be between two and three years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

JOHN KIRK.

Nov. 20th 1823.

BOOKS
AT REDUCED PRICES.

IN consequence of the death of David Hogan late Bookseller of Philadelphia, a stock of valuable

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

has been placed at the disposal of the administrators of his estate, to be sold at reduced prices for cash. Orders for all Books and Stationary articles generally used through the country will be satisfactorily supplied. The stock also comprises one of the best collections of Miscellaneous Literature in the country, including a great number of English books, which will be sold cost value, and in many cases below it. To Clergymen it affords a good opportunity of furnishing themselves with scarce and standard works on theology, both in English and Latin. Orders forwarded, or application made at the store No. 255 MARKET STREET to

JAMES HOGAN JUN'R.

will be faithfully attended to,

Nov. 17th, 1823.

FOR SALE,

ONE half, or a smaller quantity, of a 400 acre tract in Potter township, Centre County, belonging to the estate of Mrs. *Eleanor M. Wallace*, late of Maclaysburg, Dauphin county, dec'd. The land is of superior quality; it is well wattered; about one third of it is cleared, the rest well timbered. It has generally been divided into two farms, there being a house and stable at each end of the tract. The purchaser may have either end, and as much of the cleared land as he wishes. The title is indisputable. Possession can be given on the 1st of April next.

Mr. William Allison, residing at Potter's Mills, near the premises, will show them to persons desirous of purchasing. For terms apply to him or either of the subscribers.

WM. P. MACLAY,
WM. GRAYDON,
WM. M. HALL. } *Ex'rs.*

Lewistown, Nov. 5, 1823.—wtf

CONDITIONS.
OF THE BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

The price of this paper is TWO DOLLARS per annum—but if paid in advance, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length than breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates. *Which must be paid in cash* at the time of insertion.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

Justices and Constables

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

THE PATRIOT.

BELLEFONTE, December 10.

From the Columbian Observer.

The Spectre of the Forest;

OR ANNALS OF THE HOUSATONIC.

A NEW-ENGLAND ROMANCE. *By the Author of the Wilderness.* In 2 vols. 12 mo. *New-York. E. Bliss & White.* 1823.

We have read this Romance with unqualified approbation, and a pleasure and interest seldom equalled in the perusal of similar works The plot is well conceived, and still better executed; the story is well calculated to excite and protract anxious curiosity; and the language and style neat, appropriate, and often beautiful and eloquent.

The time and scene chosen by the Author of this work, is more adapted to give full scope to the true spirit of Romance, than any which perhaps, our country affords. The middle of the seventeenth century, found the wilds of America, savage desolate, and uncultivated. Cultivation was chiefly limited to the Atlantic borders; and Indian wars and depredations kept the settlers in a constant state of alarm, terror, and excitement. It was a time fraught with romantic adventures, tragical catastrophes, and disastrous events. The *scene* of his story is equally favourable to the deep interest of the work. The Housatonic, or the southern portion of Connecticut, was at that period the seat of superstition, bigotry, puritannical cant, and religious persecution. The *round heads of Cromwell*, expatriated from their native soil, innoculated Connecticut with the most bitter venom of their ignorant prejudices, and superstitious passions. Texts & parables in the minds of the ignorant, furnished motives for the blackest crimes, and justifications for the worst enormities. Such a scene and such a period afforded exuberant and fertile materials to a writer of Dr M'Henry's taste, judgment, and imagination; with powers to create and combine, as perfectly and as readily as he can embellish and amplify.

From the evidence before us in this work, we have additional reason to believe, that our native history and scenes, furnish us with the materials for romance, equal to any country of Europe; and that we require nothing but adequate public patronage for American productions, to incite genius to explore the latent treasures of our own country, and give "a local habitation and a name" to what is never dreamed of, nor supposed to exist, till it is produced before us in a tangible and visible shape. We want nothing but a proper appreciation of American productions, in order to place us on a level with Europe, in *Letters* as well as arms. The American Soldiers, and Naval officers, have their pay—and they fight and conquer, as becomes them. But the American Author is doomed to starvation, as well as disgrace, and yet is censured, because he does not spend his last breath, in efforts to amuse or enlighten a world who regard him with cold indifference, and ungratefully sneer at his labours, without even going into a scrutiny of the merits of his productions.

An outline of the story of the "*Spectre of the Forest*," as it would necessarily be very imperfect, would not much tend either to excite or allay curiosity. We shall, therefore, conclude this brief notice of what we esteem one of the best American productions of the kind—one, which the Author of Logan might envy, and even the Great Unknown not blush to have written. The following is a well drawn picture of the Warriors' and Hunters' mode of life:

"They pushed to the side of the river most distant from that on which the firing had taken place; but they soon perceived that they were not the object at which it had been directed. Five or six savages appeared chasing a man, who ran at full flight along the edge of the precipice to a place where it made an acute angle with the side of a deep ravine, forming an abrupt peak at a fearful height above the surface of the water.

"It is my father!" cried Ephraim, "God of mercy! his enemies will destroy him at last. He has been in search of me, unfortunate man! and they have now hemmed him in where there is no possibility of his escape!"

"Let us hasten to his assistance," cried Parnell, pushing round the head of the canoe.

"Ah! we shall be too late," returned Ephraim. "See! he is already at the edge of that headland, and now can run neither way. Oh! Heaven protect him; he is now at a stand! Oh! Parnell! Parnell!"

"Courage! see the spirit of the old man," shouted Parnell. "He turns upon them!—He fires!—One of them has fallen! But ah! the others run upon him—Heavens! what does the old man mean? With his gun in his hand he has leaped the precipice! Push across; alive or dead, we must take him up and protect him from the savages!"

When they approached, they were astonished to see old Bradley, standing and loading his gun under the shelter of a tree that grew almost close to the water's edge, a number of the branches of which he had broken down in his fall.*

"Halloo my boys!" cried he, as soon as he discerned Ephraim in the boat, "Now for victory. Land here. Here are a couple of trees—excellent shelter for three of us. Let the savages now show themselves. We'll pepper them!"

In an instant Parnell and Ephraim were at their post. But they were not long there until four Indians, who had descended by the ravine, appeared at the point of the promontory only a few yards distant.

"Steady," cried Bradley, with the technical and satisfied tone in which a waggoner encourages his horses That moment his gun went off, and an Indian rolled into the river—the next, Parnell and Ephraim also fired, and two more followed their red brother. The other Indian fled, but old Bradley pursued, and, with an aim that never missed, brought him down from the height to which he had clambered up the side of the ravine.

"Glorious, my lads! glorious" exclaimed the old warrior, to Parnell and Ephraim, as they came forward to the place where he stood. "But there is a Jebuzite yet remaining Stand close—we shall soon see him.

The two young men stood close, under cover of the overhanging precipice, as directed, while Bradley, having again loaded his piece, crouched behind a large fallen fragment of rock, from whence he kept an eye like a Lynx up the whole length of the ravine.

In a short time, the remaining savage, wishing to ascertain the fate of his companions, ventured cautiously and timidly to look over the brow of the ridge that overtopped the ravine.

"He is too far off yet," muttered Bradley—"Keep quiet—keep quiet, lads—the Philistine may come nearer."

Not being able to discover any thing satisfactory from his first station, the anxious Indian ventured to descend for some distance. But his fears prevailing over every other feeling, he soon paused, and after a short deliberation, turned to fly from the dangerous ground. That instant his watchful foe's unerring weapon went off, and he fell lifeless, a ball having penetrated his brain and scattered it on the spot.

"Huzza! the victory is now complete," exclaimed Bradley. "Let us spoil the Heathen of their arms, and then for the canoe, my lads—it is the easiest way of travelling down stream."

But besides the arms of the Indians, Bradley also took care to secure their scalps, in spite of the remonstrances of Parnell, who observed—

"It is an unnecessary and cruel practice to mangle the slain; and, I should think, is too close an imitation of our barbarous enemies, to be followed by christians."

"Psha! youth," cried Bradley. "If it were not for spoiling a good soldier, I should like you to turn preacher. You have an excellent knack at the cant, lad! But you have paid for your learning—you have served an apprenticeship to the trade of spirit-groaning—and I excuse you, for you handle a musket well. But Hugh Bradley has had his own way, these eighteen years past, in spite of both clergy and jurymen; and—give me your hand, boy—he cannot now be put off it, by the squeamishness of a stripling."

Parnell, perceiving that moralising to such an auditor would be literally to cast pearls before swine, and not wishing to disturb the harmony which was so necessary for their mutual safety, shook the hand which Bradley held out to him, in token of his remonstrance having given no offence, and observed—

"Take your own course in the matter, Mr Bradley. 'Tis you who have principally achieved the victory; and I have, perhaps no right to interfere with your mode of disposing of the slain, which, after all can do them no injury."

"Spoken like a philosopher, by Hobomack!" cried Bradley—"But, come my lads! let us to the canoe, and push boldly for a swift voyage to the St. Lawrence."

About an hour after their embarkation the sun went down, and, a storm threatening, they were obliged to look out for a place of shelter. They accordingly put ashore on the southern side of the river, and soon found an excavation amidst the rocky banks sufficient for their purpose. Here, having supped upon part of the venison they had brought from the Huron village, Bradley related the incidents that had brought him to that quarter of the country.

"Ever since the war broke out," said he, "I have of course been pretty industrious in my occupation; and my store of scalps has more than trebled its number. As for the saints and psalm-singers of New-Haven, who would some years ago, if they had dared, have hanged me, first as an Indian-killer, and then for a wizard, why, they now call me a hero, and have more than once furnished me with a handsome supply of powder and ball. But a fig for their kindness: I know its value, Mr. Parnell. Their own dear interests are at the bottom of it.

"But no matter; I will pass over many a neat and glorious job, in which I, and a few fearless boys gave the blood of the heathen to manure the earth, and their flesh to fatten the wolves and panthers. I will tell thee, my stripling. They happened, a few weeks since, to give rather hot work to a party of us. We were only eight in number, and, for aught I know, they might have been ten times that many But the worst of it was, we were fatigued, and at least one half of us asleep, when they came upon us

They killed, or, at least, disabled half a dozen of us, I believe, at the first onset.

"They missed me, however. I shot one of them thro' the body, and immediately darted behind a rock that was near me and turning the angle of a small hill, kept running for a few minutes unseen, and then ascended to an eminence, on which I threw myself upon the ground, among the brush-wood, and watched their motions.

"I knew them to be a party of Hurons. I saw them scalping the half dozen of my friends they had killed, and, at the same time, binding the hands of that unfortunate young sprig of mine behind his back.

"God be thanked, Ephraim is living yet, said I; a chance may turn up, to rescue him. I will, at any rate, dog the savages, if I should follow them to the earth's end, while he is in their power; and if they attempt to torture or destroy him, I may make some of them to smart for it.

"Well! it so happened that, for the space of three weeks, I could make nothing of them. Whether they suspected that I was on the watch, I cannot tell, but they kept too closely together for me to hurt them. At length one fellow lagged one day a little behind the party. I durst not shoot him, for fear of alarming the rest; but I ran upon him unawares, and knocking him down, held the muzzle of my gun to his heart. I threatened to fire if he made any noise He could speak some English, and understood me. I inquired what his companions intended to do with their prisoner, and was informed that he had been adopted into the family of one of their chiefs, and that consequently, his life was in no danger.

"It is not in my nature to spare an Indian. My heart would never forgive me if I did. I would rather spare a rattlesnake. I plunged my dagger into the fellow's heart, took his scalp, and left him.

"In three or four days after this affair the party reached the Huron village. I hovered round it but for one night. They assembled the next day on an adjoining hill to perform some of their barbarous ceremonies, I suppose. I watched there for an opportunity to destroy some of their stragglers. But about the middle of the day their assembly suddenly broke up, and they all ran back to the village. I perceived that some alarm had taken place. The warriors seized their arms, and dividing into small parties, raised the cry of pursuit, and set off in different directions. I followed one party that came down on the bank of the river, and before night I killed two of them, without being discovered.

"But the next day they espied me Just as I sent a ball into the heart of one of them. I fled, and they lost me a short time, during which I reloaded and attempted to gain the river, for the purpose of crossing it so as to get out of their reach. But I was ignorant of the country, and came upon a precipice which I could not descend The savages there again discovered me, and giving me chase, I became so hemmed in that I was obliged to take the leap, which, my lads, I believe, somewhat alarmed you. But it was neck or nothing. And now my hearts of hickory! all's right. Hugh Bradley still lives to torment the Copperskins. But hush! what growling is that? A wild beast within here. by hombomack! See the fiery eyes of it burning like lamps! To your guns, my brave fellows!"

That instant a second pair of blazing eyes were seen, and a louder and more terrific growl heard.

"Two of them, by the devil!" exclaimed Bradley. Lads be cool, and mind your hits This is damned work worse than dealing with savages."

That moment one of the beasts, a huge panther, made a spring upon Bradley, who was rather in advance of the others. It was too dark to take sure aim; but the muzzle of his gun accidentally struck between the glaring eyes of the assailing animal, and a ball lodged instantly in its brain. It fell, without farther struggle, a dead mass, upon Bradley, overturning him by its weight upon the ground.

The other panther now darted forward in aid of its companion; but Bradley was shielded from its fangs by the dead carcass which covered him Parnell and Ephraim both fired at it, but neither of the wounds they made were mortal, and the inforiated animal would have rushed forward, and torn them to pieces, had not Bradley seized one of its hinder legs and held it firmly to the spot.

"Plunge your daggers into its heart instantly, my lads," cried Bradley, 'or it will trample me to death.'

Parnell hastened to obey, but the panther caught him, and threw him down; and its distended jaws would have immediately fixed themselves in his neck, had he not with wonderful presence of mind, dexterously plunged his dagger into the animal's mouth, so forcibly that it perforated one of the palate bones and stuck there. Ephraim's weapon, however, soon decided the contest, for it reached the animal's heart, who that moment fell, and expired by the side of its companion.

'Well done, Ephraim!' shouted Bradley. 'All's well, if Parnell be not killed,' continued he, extricating himself from beneath the dead animals.

'I have only had the coat torn off my shoulders,' said Parnell, rising from the ground. But I fear that you must be severely hurt."

"I have only," replied Bradley, 'got arms and legs bruized by the dead weight of these clumsy brutes, whom we now, thank Heaven, sent to perdition for their inhospitality. Could they not have allowed us the shelter of their roof for one night? But damn them, they are no better than the savages in their dispositions.'

'We have now taken forcible possession of their habitation,' said Parnel

'But I wonder they did not endeavor to expel us at our first intrusion.'

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* An incident, similar to this, in almost all its particulars, is stated to have taken place, in 1793, at M'Kee's Rocks, on the Ohio, a few miles below Pittsburg From the top of one of these rocks, nearly two hundred feet high, Braddy, a celebrated Indian-hunter, was compelled to leap, to save himself from a band of savage pursuers, who had there enclosed him on all sides, except next the precipice, standing on the edge of which, in shelter of a tree, he for some time, with his loaded rifle, kept them at bay, as a lion would a band of mastiffs At last, having fired and killed one of them, the others, now sure of their prey, rushed upon him, when, to their astonishment, he leaped the precipice, and was, in a few minutes, seen in safety, on the other side of the river. The place is called "Braddy's Leap," to this day.

A singular altercation has taken place in the papers of New Orleans in which one party charges the other with endeavoring to form an interest inimical to the permanency of the United States, and with a determination to establish the throne of Louis XVIIIth in that country.

A curious story is in circulation and is pretty generally credited.—Two men went into a grocery store, a few evenings ago, which is kept by an elderly woman in south eleventh street, and requested permission to put a barrel into her store for a few hours. The men not returning, and the store becoming rather tainted the barrel was broken open, and a dead negro was found in the vessel with six dollars in his hand, which have since been appropriated to bury him

(*Dem. Press.*

MURDER.

A man by the name of Harnon, residing near Monticello, recently shot his overseer in the breast and killed him. He was taken shortly after and carried to the corpse, several persons among the bystanders then touched it but the wound being hard and dry no blood appeared: Mr Harnon was then told to touch the body—he did so and the blood gushed from the wound as if it had been just made. This was done in the faith of the common superstiton that the murderer's touch will always cause the wound of his victim to bleed. Superstition in every shape is dangerous, and is always a sad ordeal by which to determine guilt or innocence.

Eutherian.

From the New York Gazette, November 11.

Mr. Van Ranst, the owner of the famous horse ECLIPSE, has an offer of 2500 dollars for the use of him, in Kentucky, during the next season, which offer he will probably accept, unless he receive here 40 subscriptions at 50 dollars each, before the first of December next, in which case he will be kept near the city, as usual.

Singular marriage. A Mr. Miller aged 40, was lately married to a Mrs. James, not quite 15, by the Rev. Mr. Richardson. All the parties were of Hartford County, Maryland. It appears that Mr. Richardson married the above Miller to his first wife, about five years before the last one was born; and she although not 15 years of age, has now been united in the holy bonds of matrimony no less than three times.

Elkton Press.

HYPOCHONDRIAC.

A farmer residing at Field's Point, (says a Providence paper,) unluckily had a spouse, subject to splenetic affections, which frequently filled her cranium with odd conceits At the destruction of the Gaspee frigate in the bay below, her husband, a man of unbounded patriotism, was one of the brave fellows who followed the gallant Mr. John Brown, in the expedition against the vessel; leaving his wife unaccompanied, but by her little brood of chubby children. During the absence of the husband, she was visited by one of her hypochondriacal fits, and conceited herself to be a goose, determined to have a setting.

Accordingly she built a nest, in the cellar, producing a quantity of eggs on which she located herself with every mark of irritability, discernable in a goose, during the process of sitting.

On the return of the husband, he, to to his astonishment, found his wife half subscribing to the rites and ceremonies observed by the goose of the interesting season of incubation; preferring the flock of embryo goslins, to the rundy faces of a numerous progeny. He protested in vain against her conduct; he solicited, persuaded and implored to no purpose, for she replied to his expostulations and entreaties with a cakle and a rustling of her petticoats. A physician was sent for who informed the unhappy husband that the malady of his wife, would not yield to the most powerful nostrums. But, said he, if she possesses any article for which she has inestimable value, bring it to me, and I will undertake to remove or at least palliate her disorder. A China bowl, which the lady had received from her mother at the celebration of her nuptials, was produced, with an assurance that of all things on earth, she valued it most highly.

The physician took it, went to the celler, and ordered her to rise. She cackled, and rustled her petticoats.

"Rise instantly," said the doctor "or this bowl I will shiver in ten thousand pieces." She cackled more vehemently—he drew back his arm and aimed at the stone wall. "Villian break it if you dare," she exclaimed, and starting from the nest, wrested from the jaws of destruction the bowl which she prized so highly, and which happily affected her cure. She lived many years afterwards, exempt from the afflictions which so long rendered her early life miserable, and annually offered sacrifices and libations to the wonder working bowl!

Alexandria, D. C. Oct 29.

A man, a shoemaker by profession, in a state of inebriation fell into the river on Tuesday last, from off a vessel lying at central wharf, and was drowned. Poor fellow! notwithstanding the many *soles* he had *a-mended* in this world, *old cobbling* death has deprived him of his *all*. It is hoped, however, his is now provided with better *quarters*, than his last in this world.

Herald.

At a late exhibition under the direction of the Agricultural Society, at Schohaire, N. Y. a woman presented three infant daughters that she had at one birth. There was no premium established, but a small number of bachelors presented her with $5 each, making up a handsome purse.

The case of the good lady would perhaps come with more propriety under the cognizance of the Manufacturer's Society.—*U. S. Gaz.*

From the Huntsville Republican.

At the circuit court of this county, now sitting, chief justice CLAY presiding, was tried an action brought on by a Miss CONNALLY, against a Mr. GREEN, for breach of promise of marriage. The case we understand was fully made out, with the aggravating circumstance of seduction, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff of $1000. The defendant's property was estimated at $2500